

COMMERCE CHAMBER COMMITTEE REFUSES TO ENDORSE WHARF

Maritime Affairs Auxiliary Declines To Advise Shipowners To Dock At Hilo

QUESTION OF SAFETY NOT FINALLY SETTLED

After Discussion Matter Is Laid Over Pending Reports On Investigation In Progress

A report of the maritime affairs committee of the chamber of commerce, presented at a meeting held yesterday afternoon on the Kahio (Hilo) wharf matter, declining to advise general use of the wharf at present by steamship companies, was filed without action. During the discussion which followed the reading of the report, it was brought out that the chamber in due time will be in possession of more information regarding currents which are supposed to make the wharf dangerous at times, now.

The filing of the report was on motion of F. J. Lowrey, seconded by Ed Towse, with instructions to the secretary that copies be sent to the superintendent of public works, who is also chairman of the board of harbor commissioners.

Territory Brings Matter Up
It was a letter from the superintendent and chairman, Charles E. Forbes, that brought the matter up. Forbes' letter having asked the chamber to use its influence to cause steamship companies to use the Kahio wharf. The report is as follows:

"Under date of June 9 the board of harbor commissioners through its chairman, Mr. Forbes, forwarded to the chamber of commerce a letter referring to Kahio wharf.

"Briefly this letter stated that the board of harbor commissioners had completed a wharf at Kahio Bay, Hilo, which met all requirements for safety and adequately embarking and disembarking passengers and loading and discharging freight, and requested the co-operation of the chamber to the end that Kahio wharf be patronized by vessels trading at the port of Hilo. Accompanying this letter were several reports of the harbor master and pilot at Hilo to the board of harbor commissioners describing the condition existing during some of the times when vessels were moored to Kahio wharf.

Before Directors of Chamber

"This letter was presented at the last directors' meeting of the chamber and referred to the maritime affairs committee for such action as the committee deemed necessary. The maritime affairs committee held a meeting on Tuesday, June 20. The result of this meeting was that your committee decided to call an open meeting of the committee for the following Tuesday, June 27, at which time representatives of all the various steamship companies would be invited to present their views. A letter to this effect was sent to the officials of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, Matson Navigation Company, Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company, Inter Island Steamship Company, Ltd., Union Oil Company, Associated Oil Company and Standard Oil Company.

"This meeting was held as stated with a full committee present; also Mr. Walron, representing the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company; Mr. Petrie and Mr. Drew of Castle & Cooke, agents for the Matson Navigation Company; Mr. McLean, vice-president of the Inter Island Steamship Navigation Company, Ltd., and Mr. Morse, a member of the committee as the representative of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company.

Shipping Men Make Statements
The reports of Captain Mosher, harbor master at Hilo, had been read by the members of the committee prior to the meeting.

"Mr. Waldron, Mr. Morse, Mr. Drew and Mr. McLean made statements before the committee in the order mentioned, and a letter was read from the agents of the Union Oil Company, signed by Mr. Van Valkenburg.

"The Standard and Associated Oil companies did not respond, apparently not being interested, as Hilo was not a port of call for their vessels.

"These statements and the reports of Captain Mosher having been discussed, your committee submits its conclusions for the consideration of the board of directors as follows:

"(1) At the present time the wharf does not offer a safe berth under all conditions of weather, there being under certain conditions of wind and sea an undertow at Kahio bay affecting the safety of vessels moored alongside Kahio wharf.

"(2) The channel and wharf have not had proper lighting facilities to allow vessels to depart in safety from Kahio wharf until after range lights were put in operation, June 30, 1916.

"(3) Under certain conditions of weather the undertow is such that no evidence submitted, permit of a safe mooring of vessels alongside.

"(4) Under the law, the master of a vessel is held responsible for the safety of the ship, cargo and passengers. Marine insurance is issued on this definite understanding, and as a matter of practice agents and owners leave this matter entirely in the hands of the master.

"(5) The wharf today is not completely equipped to handle freight with dispatch.

"From the above it will be noted that your committee's findings do not agree with the facts as stated in the

Do You Know That

Intelligent motherhood conserves the nation's best crop?
Heavy eating, like heavy drinking, shortens life!
The registration of sickness is even more important than the registration of deaths?
The United States Public Health Service cooperates with state and local authorities to improve rural sanitation?
Many a severe cold ends in tuberculosis?
Sedentary habits shorten life?
Neglected adenoids and defective teeth in childhood menace adult health?
A low infant mortality rate indicates high community intelligence?

HAWAIIANS FINE RACE BUT ARE DISAPPEARING

Time Is Near When They Will Be Extinct

"When Kamehameha I. was on the throne of Hawaii there were upward of 300,000 native Hawaiians in the islands that compose the Hawaiian group; today there are not more than 25,000 native pure bloods," said Judge T. B. Stuart who is on the bench in Hawaii. "The time will come when the native Hawaiians will become extinct, I fear. At the time of Kamehameha the Hawaiians owned nearly all the lands of the islands; today their holdings are very small. Most of the lands in Hawaii are owned by foreigners, Germans, English, and Americans predominate. The number of Hawaiians who own their own lands is comparatively small. Foreigners have bought up nearly all of the sugar plantations. 'I have never come in contact with a finer race of people than the Hawaiians. They are absolutely honest and their morality is of a higher standard than any other race in Hawaii. They are a noble, trusting people—I fear, easily imposed upon—and they are intensely loyal to America. This loyalty to the United States is inspiring. I have no doubt that the Hawaiians will contribute their quota of soldiers if we are unfortunate enough to be drawn into a war with Mexico. 'Lilikoukani, the deposed Queen of Hawaii, whose reign ended in 1893, is living a venerable old age in comfort. Her former subjects still worship her. She draws a pension from the Hawaiian government of \$12,000 a year, a good part of which she gives away. Her old friends and many of her former subjects call upon her at her home, where she holds court, still a Queen to the Hawaiians.'—Washington Post.

appeal to the chamber in urging the use of the wharf.

"Your committee feels that as soon as the wharf and bay offer a safe berth with adequate facilities for handling freight at a reduced cost it will be to the advantage of all water transportation companies to use it, and that until the wharf offers these advantages it will do no good to urge any company to send vessels there. We recommend, looking to the use of this wharf, that the chamber cooperate with the Territory and federal government officials in an effort to provide the necessary facilities."

Wharf Under Completion
J. E. Sheedy, chairman of the committee, who presented the report, said that it seemed that the wharf had been used under unfortunate circumstances.

"It was urged before its completion," he said, "but we feel that it may be ultimately quite safe."

Mr. Lowrey asked whether anything should be done with regard to questions about the location of the wharf, and Sheedy replied that the committee had not taken up that matter at all.

"We kept away from that subject," he said. "We were informed that steamship companies, told that they must take sugar at the wharf or not get any at all, replied that they would leave the freight."

"Mr. Sheedy added that there was a general feeling that, when further extension of the Hilo breakwater had been made, the wharf might be quite safe, but that there were weather conditions at times when it was not."

Mr. Lowrey said that he had heard when in Hilo that the location and lines of the wharf were wrong. Possibly if it were turned so as to face the sea from another direction it might be better. It would be better, he said, to have it altered, even to this extent, than to have it unused.

Many Engineers Consulted
Mr. Sheedy said that many engineers had been consulted, and that there were doubts about the safety of the wharf which could only be removed by the reports of engineers who were still working on the matter. It was possible that it might be necessary to have a supplementary breakwater. In the event that safety was shown, said Sheedy, all the steamship companies would naturally use the wharf. All the steamship companies eventually would use the wharf, but Sheedy didn't think they would do it now.

President George W. Smith, in asking what the chamber proposed to do with the report, said that its adoption would carry with it a statement by the chamber that it was not able to carry out the request that it urge steamship companies to use the wharf. Without further argument the motion of Mr. Lowrey, seconded by Ed Towse, was carried, to file the report and send a copy to Forbes, superintendent of public works and chairman of the harbor commission, who, with his associates, holds very different views from those in the report. Forbes is in the mainland, and the matter probably will be dropped and not return.

In the meantime, experiments are being made by engineers in Hilo harbor, to ascertain definitely what are the conditions as to ocean currents and the ocean swell that may make difficulty for steamers at the wharf.

AUSTRIA ALTERS ATTITUDE TOWARD UNITED STATES

Americans in Dual Monarchy Report Marked Change In That Country

PRESS LEADS IN VEERING FROM HOSTILE POSITION

VIENNA, June 25.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—Americans who have lived in Austria for the major part of the war have been delighted to notice a distant change in the feeling of the public of late, a reversion to the old popularity which Americans always enjoyed here.

The change has been noticeable nowhere more plainly than in the press, which has insisted that good relations between these countries and the Republic are desirable for both sides.

One factor is the emigration question, which touches Hungary more acutely than it does Austria. It is a factor that involves some \$150,000,000 a year, for this is the sum that it is estimated is sent back to Hungary annually from its citizens who in normal peace times wander out to America. So consistently have these emigrants sent back part of their earnings that the government has come to take it into careful account when budget and taxation matters come up each year.

Resorts Want Americans
A second factor concerns the bath and cure resorts of Austria, formerly patronized chiefly by the English, French and Russians, and now suffering cruelly from the war and having to expand on none too free-handed and local German patronage. The abroad owners figure the matter out this way: No matter how the war comes out, it will be a decade before the old peace-time patronage from England, France and Russia can be won back. Americans, however, they estimate will almost certainly flock to Europe once peace is declared, and they hope that the resorts in Austria can be made to coexist from Americans the huge sums that they formerly drew from other foreigners.

The Austro-American steamship lines constitute a third factor in the friendly relationships, for the theorists count on an unprecedented influx of travelers to Europe from the United States, an influx that very conceivably may tax the utmost limit all existing transportation facilities, and reckon that if Austria-Hungary emerges from the war with the good will of Americans there is nothing to prevent a veritable avalanche of business for steamer lines to Austria, more particularly so if Americans develop a partiality for Austrian resorts.

Need Raw Materials
Austro-Hungarians also do not hesitate to admit that, if this part of the world is to be put back on a normal basis once more after war, huge importations of raw materials are going to be imperatively necessary for a time, and what is more, an extended credit to cover these importations is going to be almost essential.

Nearly all the nations at war, but particularly Germany and Austria-Hungary, have made remarkable advances in the creation of substitutes for articles and materials that have given out. Many of these substitutes will last far beyond the war, but conservative men among the Central powers feel positive that by and large everything will go back to the old things in use. The fact that substitutes have had to be created is but the way of proving that importation of raw materials is absolutely necessary—and America is the greatest exporter of them in the world.

First and foremost, it is a question that is asked not frequently whether

UNIQUE BILL NOW BEFORE CONGRESS

Would Incorporate Descendants of Signers of Declaration of Independence

Are you a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence? If that is your good fortune, you may be one of a body corporate. A bill has just been introduced in congress providing for the incorporation of these descendants of early Americans, and it is probably as strange a bill as has ever come before the august body at Washington.

The third section of the bill explains its purpose in these words:

"That the purpose of this corporation shall be to preserve the memories of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; to conduct appropriate patriotic exercises in Independence hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of July of every year and at other times and places; to mark and protect the last resting places of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; to aid in the preservation of valuable historical records; to collect instructive material regarding the life and works of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and the history of the United States in the Revolutionary period; to help educate the people of the United States in patriotism and love of country; and for other patriotic purposes of the same general character as the foregoing."

Another section reads: "That the name of this corporation shall be Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and by that name it shall have perpetual succession with power to sue and be sued in courts of law and equity within the jurisdiction of the United States; to hold such real and personal estate as shall be necessary for its corporate purposes and to receive real and personal property by purchase, gift, devise and bequest; to adopt a seal and alter the same at its pleasure; to have officers and conduct its business and affairs both within and without the District of Columbia and in the several States and Territories of the United States; to make, adopt and change from time to time by-laws, rules and regulations not contrary to law; to elect appropriate officers and agents and generally to perform all such acts and things as may be necessary to carry into effect the purposes of said corporation."

The monarchy is not going, after war if not during it, to need its emigrants to America more than it needs their money. Several army corps of Austro-Hungarians are in the United States, many of whom have expressed themselves as willing to come back, but who are unable to do so.

Financial Load Huge
The financial burdens after the war are of course going to be very heavy in Austria-Hungary as in all other countries, and there is also in prospect everywhere a shortage of men for the reconstruction of affairs to a normal state. Whether the emigrants in America by sending their money to help relieve financial burdens can do more for the country of their birth than they could by being here to work for it is a question that has not been settled.

Though no one can say with assurance, prevailing opinion is that there will be a full in emigrant to America, because of the anti-tragedy need for workers at home. Just as many employers and labor experts in Germany feel that wages there are going to go up or stay on an attractive high level, so the feeling exists in Austria-Hungary that working conditions here will be such that the inclination to leave will be smaller than ever before. In fact, a return swing in the tide of emigration, bringing back many now in America, is by no means considered an impossibility.

SPORTS

ANGELS DROP ONE TO OAKLAND, 2-1

GOOD DAY FOR RED SOX AND YANKEES

Cellar Team Springs Surprise, Defeating Strong Los Angeles Crew—Tigers Lose

COAST LEAGUE
Vernon 5, Los Angeles 4, 3-2.
San Francisco 5, Portland 4, 3-2.
Salt Lake 6, Oakland 1, 3-2.
Yesterday's results:
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 1.
Salt Lake 4, Portland 1.
San Francisco 5, Vernon 4.

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)
SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The Oaks jumped into the limelight yesterday by winning a game from the Angels at Los Angeles. Oakland's success in the second game of the week upset the dope which figured that Los Angeles would take six straight this week and thereby gain a little on the Vernon Tigers at the head of the percentage column. Yesterday's game was a good one from all points of view, a better match than was expected and with the score reversed. The score was 1 to 0 in favor of the northern team.

The Tigers followed the suit of their fellow southern Californians and lost to San Francisco here yesterday. The league leaders went to defeat when they were unable to get hit for with the Seals. Both teams played good ball, but in the stick work the San Francisco crew easily excelled. Vernon's defeat at the hands of the Seals leaves them still in the same relative position with the second place team.

The third game of the day also upset the dope when the Bees won from Portland at Salt Lake City. Salt Lake had things its own way for almost the entire game, the Beavers getting a single circuit just in time to prevent a shut-out by the Mormon City aggregation. The score was 4 to 1.

BASEBALL'S BIRTHPLACE STILL MOOT QUESTION

Cooperstown Is Claimed By Most Authorities On Game

NEW YORK, July 19.—The recent celebration at Cooperstown, N. Y., as the scene of the "Birth of Baseball" has again reopened the controversy regarding just when and where baseball was first played as an organized sport with rules and fixed places for the different members of the teams when in the field. Some close students of the early history of the game still express doubts regarding the statement that either nine or eleven players first took the field at Cooperstown.

While some uncertainty may exist as to whether such line-up was actually used in the early play at Cooperstown, here appears to be little doubt that a Cooperstown man evolved the idea of placing players in practically the positions they occupy in the game today. Credit is given to Abner Doubleday by so less an authority than the late Albert G. Spalding who wrote in his report upon the subject:

"In the days when Abner Doubleday attended school at Cooperstown, (1839) it was a common thing for two dozen or more schoolboys to join in a game of ball. Doubleday, as in my later experiences, collisions between the players in attempting to catch the batted ball were frequent, and injury due to his course, or to the practice of putting the runner by hitting him with the ball, often occurred.

It can well be understood how the orderly conduct of the game was hampered, and how the players were limited to the contestants on each side, and limiting them to field positions, each with a certain amount of territory; also substituting the existing method of putting out the base runner for the old one of 'plugging' him with the ball.

True, it appears from the statement that Doubleday provided for eleven men on a side instead of nine, stationing the two extra men between first and second and third base, but this is a minor detail, and, indeed, I have played, and doubtless other old players have, repeatedly with eleven on a side, placed almost identically in the manner indicated by Doubleday's diagram, although it is true that we so played after he number on each side had been fixed at nine, simply to admit to the game an additional number of those who wished to take part in it."

FULTON'S CLAIM TO TITLE HOLLOW ONE
The announcement that Fred Fulton had claimed the heavyweight title by default, owing to Wildcat's refusal to meet the Rochester heavy on a certain date, opens a new road to pugilistic honors. It is doubtful, however, if fight fans will accord Fulton the homage paid to a champion whose claim to the title is based upon his efforts in the ring.

Fred Kelly, the California burler and Robert Simpson, the record holder from the University of Missouri have both signified their intention of competing in the Amateur Athletic Union championships at Newark in September. Kelly may also try for the All-Round championship title later in the month and close followers of athletics are of the opinion that he will prove a formidable contender in this competition.

Leaders in American League Both Double Up—Superbas Drop Two To Pirates

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Brooklyn 4, New York 5, 3-2.
Philadelphia 4, Boston 3, 3-2.
New York 3, St. Louis 4, 3-2.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 4, 3-2.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 4, 3-2.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 4, 3-2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
New York 5, St. Louis 4, 3-2.
Boston 4, Detroit 3, 3-2.
Cleveland 3, Washington 4, 3-2.
Detroit 3, Washington 4, 3-2.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 5, 3-2.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 4, 3-2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
At New York—New York 5, St. Louis 4.
At Boston—Boston 4, Detroit 3.
At Washington—Chicago 6, Washington 3; Washington 6, Chicago 2.
At Philadelphia—Cleveland 12, Philadelphia 5.

National League
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 1, Brooklyn 0; Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 1 (4 innings).
At Chicago—New York 3, Chicago 6.

At St. Louis—Boston 10, St. Louis 1.
At Cincinnati—Rain.
(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, July 19.—Today was a good day for the leaders of the American League, both the top-notchers and the runners-up taking double headers. The New York Yankees blanked the St. Louis Browns in their first game with a 5 to 0 count and in the second match the leaders won by the score of 5 to 4. The Red Sox took their double from the Tigers, both games having gone to the bottom of the ladder. The Superbas, at the head of the National school, fared a little worse than did the other leaders, losing both ends of a double header to Pittsburgh. The Pirates had to work for every thing they got from the Dodgers, however. The second game went into fourteen innings before the Pittsburgh aggregation could get their second run to break the tie. The first game ended 1 to 0 and the second went 2 to 1.

The Chicago Nationals are fast going to the bottom of the ladder. Today's defeat at the hands of the Giants put the Cubs down one more peg in the percentage column. The Athletics are still attracting attention in American League circles by their miserable showing. They lost one to the Indians today, 12 to 5.

WANTS CHECKER TITLE
—Sporting Editor The Advertiser: Please permit me through the columns of your paper to challenge anyone in the Hawaiian Islands for a series of games of checkers for the championship of the Islands. Address communications to: ARTHUR C. HALE, Company M, Second Infantry, Fort Shafter.

Jotted Jots
The Chicago Cubs are falling fast. Honolulu fans are hoping that the Santa Clara baseball team will scare them into playing better baseball.

There is only one way the rapid growth of golf can be checked. This way is to abolish the niblick. Whereupon nine out of every ten players would be forced to give up the game.

One more collegian has been placed in major league baseball circles. Veda Bard, captain and third baseman of last year's Indiana University baseball team, has signed a contract with the Indianapolis American Club.

Reports from the cities where the big league baseball teams played double-headers on the Fourth of July show that the aggregate attendance was close to 200,000 spectators. At an average admission of fifty cents, the gate receipts would amount to \$100,000 for the one day.

President Ban Johnson of the American League would give the batter two bases whenever he is hit in the head by a pitched ball, instead of the one base given at present. He advocates this in order to prevent the pitchers from intimidating the batters by using the "bean ball."

Grantland Rice rises to remark: "Who says this is a bum country to live in? Moran and Dillon collected \$35,000 recently for thirty minutes with the padded gloves, whereas the Russian mujik collects six cents a day for charging German shrapnel, and very little of the shrapnel is padded either."

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LOCAL FIRMS WANT BOYS SAYS Y. M. C. A.

The proof that boys are in demand for positions with local firms comes from the Y. M. C. A. Thirty positions are now open or will be open shortly for boys who want to go into business firms. Besides the demand for the boys for the opening of the new Co-operative Trade Schools, Rolla K. Thomas who has charge of the employment work of the association, reports that there are several jobs for boys who wish to start office work, and who are qualified to hold jobs as errand boys and office boys.

The business boys' school which opens August 14, will provide with several firms, positions for about twenty-four boys which will be half-time jobs. Boys will come to school half-days and work half-days; receiving the full pay of the office in which they work. Regular school work particularly adapted to the business course will be taken up at the Y. M. C. A.

Japan has been added to the countries using motion pictures for educational purposes.

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